ITHYTRICHIA MEXICANA, (TRICHOPTERA: HYDROPTILIDAE), A NEW SPECIES OF CADDISFLY FROM MEXICO[1]

S.C. Harris, A. Contreras-Ramos[2]

ABSTRACT: The genus *Ithytrichia* is reported for the first time from Mexico and is represented by a new species, *I. mexicana*. The structural details of the male terminalia are illustrated and compared with the two closely related North American species.

The Holarctic genus *Ithytrichia* is represented by two species in North America. *Ithytrichia mazon* Ross is apparently restricted in distribution, known only from Illinois and Arkansas, while *I. clavata* Morton is widely distributed with records from Quebec to British Columbia and south to Pennsylvania, Texas and California. *Ithytrichia clavata* has also been recorded from the Palearctic region as has *I. lamellaris* Eaton (Marshall, 1979). The genus has not been previously reported south of the continental United States (Bueno-Soria and Flint, 1978). Recent blacklight collecting by the junior author in Tamaulipas, Mexico, revealed the presence of a new species in this genus.

Terminology for genitalic structures generally follows that of Marshall (1979). The holotype will be deposited at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.

Ithytrichia mexicana, new species

(Fig. 1)

This species is closely related to both *I. clavata* and *I. mazon* and shares several genitalic characters. As with *I. clavata* (Ross, 1944; fig. 457A), the inferior appendages of *I. mexicana* are tapered distally in ventral view. However, in lateral view the ninth segment of *I. mexicana* is wide at the posterior apex as in *I. mazon* (Ross, 1944; fig. 458B). This combination of characters and the flared apex of the subgenital plate readily distinguish *I. mexicana* from the above species.

Male. Length 3 mm. 24 antennal segments. Brown in alcohol. Segment VII with ventromesal process extending about 1/3 length of segment VIII. Segment IX in lateral view tapering distally, posteroventral apex wide with short sclerotized knob; in dorsal and ventral view, posterolateral margin acutely sclerotized at apex, internally with sinuate, sclerotized bands dorsolaterally extending into segment VIII. Segment X fused with IX, mem-

[1]Received March 18, 1989. Accepted May 8, 1989.

[2]Aquatic Biology Program, Department of Biology, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35487.

branous dorsally. Inferior appendages rectangular in lateral view, tapering subapically; in ventral view, wide basally and nearly contiguous mesally, tapering distally to rounded apex bearing several stout setae. Subgenital plate in ventral aspect flared posteriorly with mesal incision, bearing six setae, four lateral and two mesal. Phallus tubular, wide basally, rounded at apex with ejaculatory duct protruding ventrally; paramere at midlength partially encircling shaft.

Holotype, male. Mexico: Tamaulipas, Municipio de Gómez Farias, Rio Frio at headwaters, La Poza Azul, 6 km S Gómez Farias, 7 August 1988, A. Contreras and A. Moreno, blacklight.

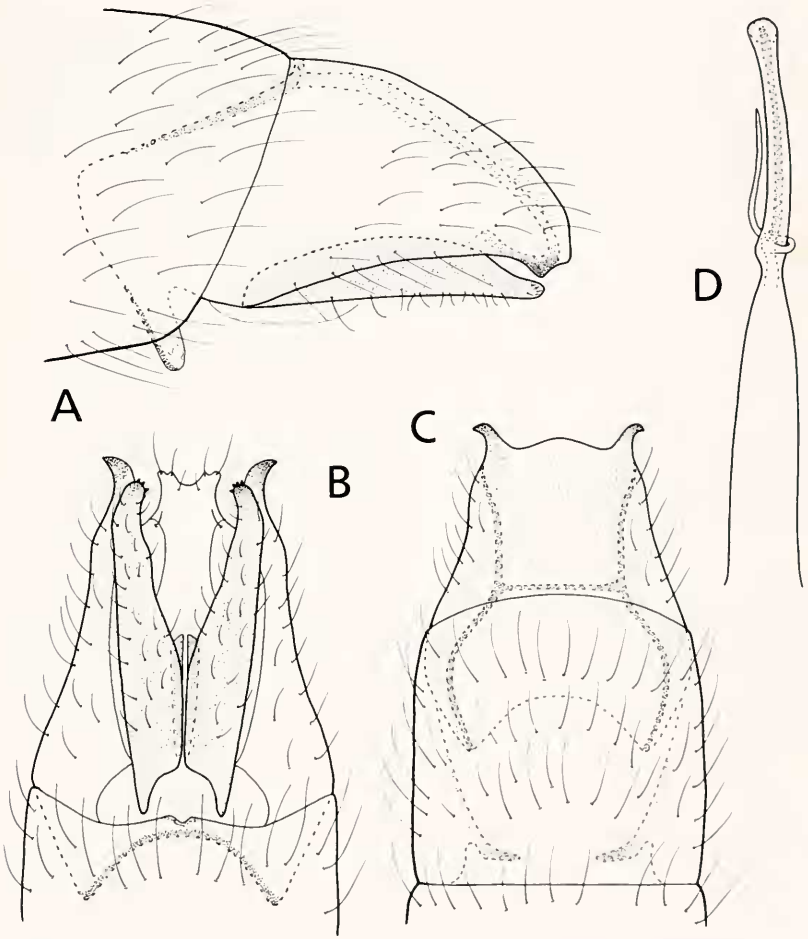

Figure 1. *Ithytrichia mexicana* n. sp., male genitalia. A, Lateral view, B. Ventral view, C. Dorsal view, D. Phallus, dorsal view.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Geological Survey of Alabama is gratefully acknowledged for providing facilities and supplies to the senior author. We thank Arnulfo Moreno and Luis Trigo for their help in collecting. Oliver S. Flint, Jr. and Patrick O'Neil were helpful in their reviews of the manuscript. Peggy Marsh typed several drafts of the manuscript and Ron Bates photographed the plate. This publication is contribution number 121 of the Aquatic Biology Program, University of Alabama.

LITERATURE CITED

Bueno-Soria, J. and O.S. Flint, Jr. 1978. Catálogo sistemático de los tricópteros de México (Insecta: Trichoptera), con algunos registros de Norte, Centro y Sudamérica. An. Inst. Biol. Univ. Nal. Autón. México. 49, Ser. Zoologia 1:189-218.

Marshall, J.E. 1979. A review of the genera of the Hydroptilidae (Trichoptera). Bull. British Mus. (Natur. Hist.) Entomol. 39: 135-239.

Ross, H.H. 1944. The caddis flies, or Trichoptera, of Illinois. Bull. Illinois Natur. Hist. Surv. 23:1-326.

BOOKS RECEIVED AND BRIEFLY NOTED

THE PLANT-FEEDING GALL MIDGES OF NORTH AMERICA. R.J. Gagne. 1989. Comstock Publ., Cornell. 356 pp. $45.00

A compendium of current knowledge on biology, pest status, recognition, and literature on plant-associated cecidomyiids. Covers more than 900 species. First seven chapters cover biology, anatomy, classification, generic key to larvae associated with plants, distribution, galls, and collection, rearing and preparing gall midges for study. The bulk of the book consists of keys to plant damage by gall midges, arranged by plant families. Galls of 388 species are illustrated by 24 color photographs and 434 line drawings. Will be a classic reference for years to come.

CATALOGUE OF PALAEARCTIC DIPTERA. Vol. 6, Therevidae - Empididae and Vol 8, Syrphidae - Conopidae. A Soos and L. Papp, eds. 1988 and 1989. 435 and 363 pp. $208.00 ea.

Two more volumes in the multi-volume work that catalogues the main taxonomic, nomenclatural and distribution data of 25,000 fly species described from the Palaearctic Region.

ILLUSTRATED KEYS TO THE FAMILIES OF TERRESTRIAL ARTHROPODS OF CANADA. 1. MYRIAPODS. D.K. McE.Kevan and G.G.E. Scudder. 1989. Biological Survey of Canada, Ottawa. 88 pp. Spiral bdg.

First in a planned series of separate keys to the major groups of arthropods of Canada and northern United States. This small, well illustrated publication covers the Myriapoda, or the centipedes and millipeds.